

ALBUQUERQUE IS THE FAST GROWING CITY OF SOUTHWEST

There will be 30,000 People Residing Here Before 1910. Geographic Location Is Perfect and Climatic Conditions Cannot be Excelled Anywhere on Earth—Railroad Advantages Include Transcontinental Train Service, Big Shops Employing Hundreds of Men and General Offices and Other Institutions of Santa Fe, With Prospects of Another Road to the East—Great Manufacturing Industries, Including Wool Mill, Wool Scouring Plants, Ice Plants and Breweries, Foundry, Gas and Electric Plant Are Features of Industrial Life—Commercial, Social and School Advantages Are Unexcelled, and City Is Amply Provided With Churches.

Owing to the fact that The Citizen is constantly receiving inquiries for information about this city, the paper today publishes a short and condensed statement of facts about Albuquerque which will be of interest to every one.

The Citizen suggests that residents of this city who have friends asking for information, secure copies of this short article and forward them or else send the names to their friends to this office.

In this way, The Citizen will be saved much correspondence and the persons seeking information will have more of it than could be given in a short letter.

The article will be added to from time to time and will be published at intervals in this paper.

Making Phenomenal Growth. Albuquerque is the metropolis of New Mexico and the logical business center of the southwest. It is the largest city on the Santa Fe railway between Topeka, Kan., and Los Angeles, California. It now has a population of 20,000 people, and has grown at a rate for the past six years, which if maintained, will make it a city of 30,000 inhabitants by 1910.

The increase in population since 1900 has been at the rate of 1,200 people a year, and the value of city realty has increased 50 per cent generally over the city and 100 per cent and better in many districts.

Geographical Location. Albuquerque is located in the widest and most fertile part of the Rio Grande valley. The river is a half mile to the west of the city and furnishes a plentiful supply of water for the truck gardens, fruit and alfalfa ranches.

To the west above the Rio Grande are several long extinct volcanoes and above them and farther to the west stretches prairie land for fifty miles.

The stately timber clad peaks of the Sandia and Manzano mountains rise to an altitude of 12,000 feet eighteen miles to the east, northeast and southeast, for a hundred miles north and south. Between the valley and the mountains is a flat mesa, dotted with ranches and farm houses. The soil of this mesa is sandy and grows a grama grass of superior quality for stock.

Where the Rio Grande emerges through White Rock canyon, fifty miles to the north of Albuquerque, rise the foot hills of the Santa Fe mountains and there ends the valley as far as Albuquerque is concerned.

To the south the valley is wide and fertile and alive with prosperous farms, clear to the Mexican line. El Paso, the nearest large city, is 250 miles to the south.

Railroad Center. The railroad advantages of Albuquerque are better than most western cities of its size. The Santa Fe

handles 200,000 bottles of bottled beer annually; fully equipped, modern and up to date, with ice plant of 30 tons daily capacity.

The Crystal Ice Co., ice plant, capacity 30 tons daily capacity. Last, but not least, the American Lumber Co.'s new saw mill and box factory, now completed; this plant occupies 110 acres in the northern part of the city; capacity 175,000 feet per day; best white pine on the market; employ 350 men, pay roll

over \$40,000 monthly; cost of the plant was over \$500,000; it is a 3 band saw mill; manufactures wash and doors as well as boxes; this lumber is shipped to all parts of the United States.

Climatical Conditions. Albuquerque, with its southern location and altitude of 4,649 feet, has without question one of the finest climates in the world. Dry, fresh rarified air, combined with a fairly

moderate temperature throughout the year renders it a preeminent location for invalids. The sun shines every day in the year, warm and bright, carrying with it death to tropical germs.

This is an ideal climate for an out door life. Though snows lay on the top of most of the peaks of the nearby mountains for four months of the year, as much of snow on the streets of Albuquerque is an almost unknown freak of the weather. The entire territory of New Mexico, of which Albuquerque is the center, is considered one vast sanitarium for the cure of the great white plague.

quorque, to witness the Indian dances which occur there at intervals. Evidence of the Spanish regime in New Mexico exists principally in the language and customs of the Mexican population and in the noted church structures still standing in different towns. The American occupation was marked by the gradual introduction of modern commercial improvements. The Santa Fe trail came in for good service. In 1875 Albuquerque obtained telegraphic communication with the east. On the 20th of April, 1880, the first railroad iron was laid in the city. The old street car system was organized on May 14, 1880. The first

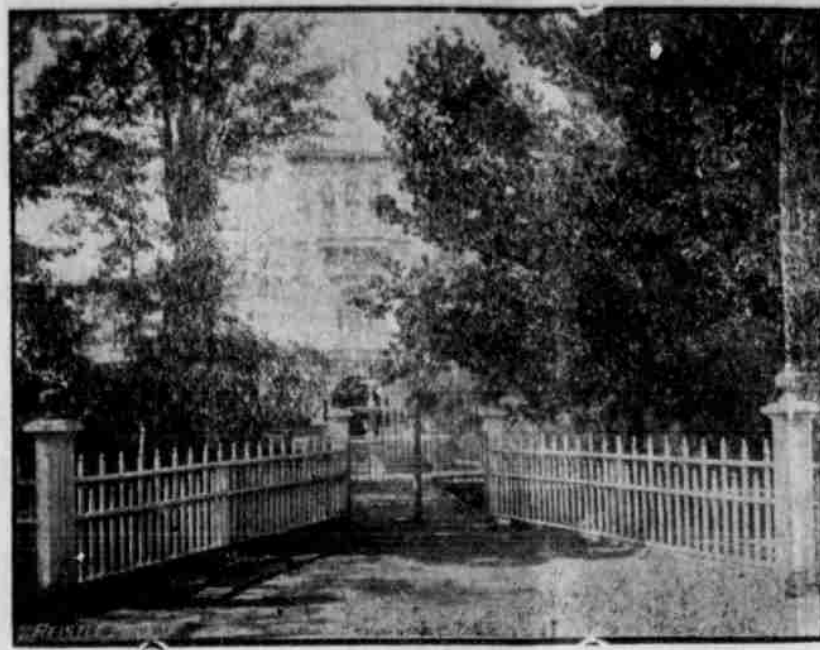
territorial fair took place in Albuquerque from October 3 to 8, inclusive, and ever since has been a continuous feature of the progress of the city.

The confederate troops, under Gen. Sibley, occupied the city in 1862, but abandoned it after several months, leaving some of its artillery secreted in the vicinity. General Phil Sheridan also saw service in this city. General Lew Wallace, whose lamented death occurred recently,

was for a time governor of New Mexico, and always remained a staunch friend of the territory. Albuquerque being located on a great transcontinental railway system has been favored with many important visitors. Space will not allow details in this respect, suffice it to mention the visit of President Roosevelt on May 5, 1902, when he received a notable welcome, and the city assumed an appropriate splendor.

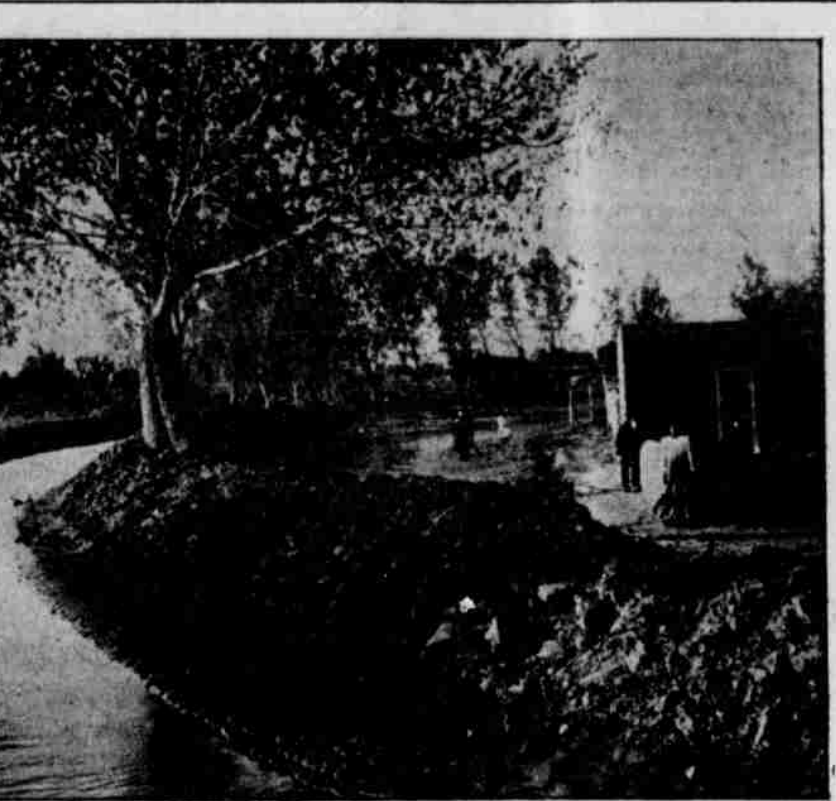
Hernando de Alvarado, after whom the Alvarado is named. The history of Albuquerque and New Mexico at large passed under two destinies and in to a third between the 15th and 19th centuries: the pueblo, the Spanish and the present one, the American.

The large village of Ileta, thirteen miles south of Albuquerque, forms a vivid relic of this Pueblo period, and is much visited by citizens of Albuquerque.



Huning Castle, picturesque residence of Mrs. Franz Huning, located on car line between City of Albuquerque and Id Town.

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An irrigation ditch in a native suburb of Albuquerque.

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N. T. Armijo Building, corner of Central avenue and north Second street. The first floor is occupied by the Bank of Commerce and four stores. The second floor by offices and third floor by the Grand Central hotel

north and south lines out of the city and the largest shops west of Topeka, Kan., are located here. The Santa Fe also has a west line thirteen miles south of the city and an east line thirty miles south, both of which have division points in Albuquerque and serve as feeders of the city.

There is also a prospect of another road to the east—the Albuquerque Eastern, part of which has been

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WARD'S LONG CHASE AFTER POOR LITTLE FIDO

Perseverance. Even in the Dog Catcher Business, Always Conquers.

A diminutive Mexican fice, with an impertinent bark, led Dog Catcher G. W. Ward on a long and exciting chase yesterday afternoon, which finally ended in an interesting imbroglio in the home of the fond owner on Harrison avenue.

Mounted, as usual, Dog Catcher Ward armed with his lariat, which has proved the undoing of many a tagless canine, was patrolling the streets of the fourth ward looking for some dog without a license to live in Albuquerque to arrest.

Reports of the little Mexican fice, which it is alleged, is without the required license, had reached the ears of the dog catcher. The little fice was known over most of the ward and was wont to romp with the little children in the streets so Ward decided he wouldn't have much trouble getting it, but his thoughts were amiss.

Saw Ward First. The little fice was sighted, the dog catcher galloped up to it, dismounted and tried in his most dog-perseverant way to entice the canine within arms' length. But the fice barked impudently and started on its way. Quickly mounting Ward started in pursuit. Through streets and alleys the dog led him, barking savagely all the way. Finally the dog disappeared through the gate of a residence on Harrison avenue and Ward followed after it.

Took to a Woman's Skirts. It took refuge behind the skirts of a young woman in the yard.

"I must have that dog, madame. I'm the dog catcher," said Ward. "You can have it as far as I'm concerned, it isn't my dog," replied an elderly woman.

"No he can't, it's my dog and I don't want him to have it. Fido hasn't done anything to be arrested for, I'm sure," spoke up the young woman, and Fido barked his defiance from behind her skirts.

But Dog Catcher Ward was obdurate. He couldn't persuade the dog within arms' length, so he returned to his saddle for his lariat.

Again in the yard he found no dog to lasso. Not to be foiled he rushed to the door of the house, but found it locked. He knocked and was finally admitted by another member of the family.

"Madame, I must have the dog, if you don't give him up I'll have to go to the police and get out a warrant against you," was Ward's ultimatum.

They Spirited Fido Away. A neighbor appeared, one who doesn't love dogs, and assisted Ward in the search for little Fido. They looked in the corners of the room, under the tables and sofas and every where they thought a dog could hide. But Fido's little bark had been stilled and not a trace could be found of the pet.

Dog Catcher Ward was at his wits end. He made another demand for the dog; a few neighbors and the elderly woman aided in with him and beseeched the young woman to give up her pet.

With tears in her eyes the girl went to the bureau in the room and opening a lower drawer took Fido fondly in her arms, caressed him and turned him over to the dog catcher. Fido is now an inmate of the dog pound.

THE BIG THREE STORY BUILDING

Filled to overflowing. The big building 78 by 120 feet, three stories high, that was erected four years ago as the home of the Tyler Commercial College of Tyler, Texas, will no longer accommodate the great crowds of students that are flocking to it from over half the states in the union. Additional rooms are being prepared. The management of this school have proven themselves thoroughly competent to cope with any conditions that may arise, by building in the short space of a little over seven years, the largest commercial school of day students in America, and the public may rest assured that this large and rapidly increasing crowd of students will be well provided for. They have now by far the largest and strongest corps of teachers ever placed in a business college. Their systems are the most modern and progressive. Recently one of the latest and most modern \$25 Burroughs Adding Machines was added to the banking department; one of the McCaskey famous Account Registers to the retailing department, and a Huber Account Register in the jobbing department. Loose Leaf Ledgers, Card Systems Filing Devices of the most modern and approved make—everything is used that will aid in giving the students a well-rounded commercial education.

A Methodist Minister Recommends Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our home for seven years, and it has always proved to be a reliable remedy. We have found that it would do more than the manufacturers claim for it. It is especially good for croup and whooping cough.

Rev. James A. Lewis, Pastor Mt. Zion, Minn. M. C. Church. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is sold by all druggists.

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